Alluvial-fan deposits Silt, sand, and gravel, poorly sorted and stratified

Qf

Outwash deposits Sand and gravel deposited by meltwater streams in front of the glacier and beyond areas of buried glacial ice. Farmington River has not incised this deposit in its valley

Ice-contact stratified drift Kettled, collapsed, or eroded glacio-fluvial deposits including sand, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders. Forms include kames and kame terraces

> Qt Till

Boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and clay, nonsorted to poorly sorted, with a few bodies of stratified sand and gravel. Deposited directly by glacial ice which advanced generally from northwest to southeast

Contact, dashed where approximate

highway and railroad embankments, dams, and quarry debris 2 × cg

Summit of drumlin, a hill composed of till smoothed and streamlined by glacial motion. Shaft is parallel to long axis of drumlin

Construction materials pit.
t indicates till; bg, boulder
gravel; cg, cobble gravel; pcg,
pebble-cobble gravel; bs, boulder
sand; cs, cobble sand

Boulders

Artificial fill:

Qic

Ice-channel deposits

Gravel and sand, normally well stratified and

tunnels or other ice

channels

poorly sorted, in narrow ridges, deposited in ice

Quarry. Letter symbol keyed to table. Cross bar indicates abandoned quarry

Meltwater channel Arrow shows inferred direction of flow

Major sources of coarse aggregate

a. Granite quarry, active. Large supply of aggregate
b. Granite quarry, abandoned. Large supply of aggregate

Other small quarries have minor supplies of aggregate.

Otis, Mass., quadrangle G. William Holmes, 1962-1963.

Southeast Bay 

OF CAMON 1958

SCALE 1:24000

U.S. Geological Survey OPEN FILE MAP This map is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with Geological Survey standards or nomenclature.